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LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1914.

THERE seems to have been a certain amount of nervousness shown in some Chinese circles since the war broke out in Europe, lest the occasion should be seized by the revolutionary party in China to start the threatened Third Revolution. SUN YAT-SEN and CHEN CHI-MEI were reported to have surreptitiously returned from Japan to Shanghai, and Admiral TSSKO, though doubting the truth of the report, deemed it advisable to take no risks. He issued a proclamation reiterating the contents of a Presidential mandate issued some months ago, wherein a reward of \$100,000 was offered to any person for the capture of SUN YAT-SEN, and \$50,000 for the capture of CHEN CHI-MEI. Anyone giving information to the Admiral's Yamen of the place of abode of these arch-rebels, or of the places they were known to frequent, were promised "proportionate rewards" if the information led to their arrest. But SUN YAT-SEN and CHEN CHI-MEI are still at large, and it is very improbable that they have ever returned to China since they left the country so hurriedly. The fact, now widely known, that SUN YAT-SEN, in the years before the first revolution and while a heavy price was placed by the Government upon his head, came to China and in various disguises went about South China preaching the doctrines of revolution, doubtless now leads the Chinese public to believe the more readily any story of similar adventure that may be

circulated. It would seem to be true that SUN YAT-SEN has disappeared from Japan, where according to accounts he was so comfortably situated, from a pecuniary point of view, as to be able to dispense assistance to his political friends in needy circumstances and also to finance projects for keeping the flame of revolution burning in China. The last report we had of him was that he had left Japan for America, leaving the direction of affairs in the hands of CHEU CHENG, who commanded the Woosung Forts in the last Revolution. CHEU, with whom is associated HO HAI-MING and some others, runs a revolutionary magazine "full of articles inciting the people to a third Revolution," the copies of the magazine being smuggled into China and surreptitiously circulated. If anything like ten thousand copies of this magazine were coming into China every month, the Chinese authorities would know it, and the story, we suspect, bears little relation to truth. As for CHEN CHI-MEI, who appears to have settled down to commercial pursuits at Dairen, he would seem to be satisfied that after the crushing defeat the revolutionary party sustained last year, the only thing to be done by the party is "to nurse their strength and wait a while before any fresh attempt is ventured." They will have to wait a very long while before they are able to persuade the people of China again that a new heaven and a new earth are to be born for them out of a Third Revolution. The disastrous effects of the last revolution, not to mention the first, will endure in their recollections for a very long time, and very little support, financial or moral, is likely to be forthcoming for another venture of the kind.

Lady May's last "At Home" for the season will take place at Mountain Lodge this afternoon.

St. Stephen's Girl College resumes work on Thursday and St. Paul's College will re-open on Saturday next.

A big, black-bearded Indian, wearing corduroys, who had just returned from Canada, was fined \$250 or three months at the Magistracy yesterday for being in unlawful possession of a Mauser pistol.

A man who was formerly employed by the Sanitary Department as a rat-catcher broke into a dwelling-house in Woosung Street, Yaumati, on Saturday afternoon, and was examining the household effects when the tenant opportunely returned and seized him. Yesterday at the Magistracy he was ordered to renew Government employ in Victoria Gaol for six weeks.

Yesterday the Volunteer Corps Orders included the following under the heading of "Discipline":—Volunteers are reminded that each man is personally responsible for the upholding of the good name of the Corps. The noisy or unseemly behaviour in public places of men in uniform not only damages the Corps, but also reflects great discredit on the individuals themselves. N.C.O.s are especially warned to prevent cause for any complaints either with reference to themselves or the men of the Corps. In a "Dress" notice attention was called to the order that all Volunteers must wear uniform at all times. Any breach of this rule will in future be severely dealt with. The practice of appearing in public places in shirt sleeves with no jacket (except on drill parades) is forbidden. Volunteers "walking out" or attending public entertainments, etc., must wear khaki jacket, trousers (or shorts and putties) and belt and side-arms.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER  
RESERVE.

All members who have hitherto been excused from duty (except those at present on sick leave) and are not wanted for special duties are required to attend parade to-day (Tuesday), the 8th September, at 5.30 p.m.

## AN INCAPABLE INDIAN.

AND A CAUTIOUS POLICE INSPECTOR.

At the Magistracy yesterday Inspector Fenton prosecuted a smart-looking young Indian watchman for being drunk and incapable.

The man pleaded guilty to being drunk, but alleged that the Chinese constable took him up to the Police Station by force.

His Worship (to Inspector Fenton)—Was he incapable?

Inspector Fenton (very deliberately)—Well, your Worship, he was not in a fit state to look after himself. He could walk, but with a decided stagger and sway.

His Worship—Did he know where he was going to?

Inspector Fenton—He had no idea, your Worship.

As the defendant had been in the cells for several hours, he was allowed to go on paying a fine of \$3.

## THE WAR.

OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE RECENT  
FIGHTING.

BRITISH FOUGHT GERMANS TO A STANDSTILL.

FRENCH ROUT THREE GERMAN CORPS.

BRITISH ARMY SOUTH OF THE MARNE.

GERMAN ENVELOPING MOVEMENT APPARENTLY  
ABANDONED.

[TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.]

SINGAPORE, September 7th.

The following is a summary of the Press Bureau review of the situation in France since the battle of Cambrai on August 26th, where the British troops successfully guarded the left flank of the whole line of the French Armies from a deadly turning attack, supported by an enormous force.

The French armies have come into operation on our left and right, relieving the strain on our men.

On August 20th the French gained a solid success over three German Army Corps near Guise. In spite of this, the general retirement to the South has continued, the German armies remaining in practically continuous contact with our rearguard.

On September 1st a very vigorous effort by the Germans brought about a sharp action near Compeigne with a result entirely satisfactory to the British. The brunt fell upon the Guards Brigade, who lost 300 killed and wounded. Much slaughter was inflicted upon the Germans, and, as reported in an earlier telegram, ten guns were captured.

The British troops have not been engaged since the 1st of September. Advantage has been taken of this quiet interval to fill the gaps and consolidate the units. Drafts amounting to 19,000 have reached our Army or are approaching on the lines of communication.

During the whole period of the fighting the British casualties are estimated at 15,000 officers and men. It is known that a very considerable number of the missing included in this total will rejoin the colours safely. The losses, though heavy, have in no wise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to one-third of the losses inflicted by the British force upon the enemy, and the sacrifice required of the Army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements.

The British Army is now south of the river Marne, in line with the French forces on the right and left.

The latest information is that the enemy are neglecting Paris and marching south-east, towards the Marne and the French Left and Centre.

The German enveloping movement appears to have been abandoned, either because it was no longer practicable or else in favour of a direct attack on the allied line.

There is no doubt that our men have established personal ascendancy over the Germans and are conscious that with anything like even numbers the result would not be doubtful.

During the rearguard action on the 1st of September the Germans were seen giving assistance to our wounded.

The weather is very hot, but our soldiers are well and hearty and the horses in excellent condition.

It may be said that the war so far has added to the reputation of the British arms, but we must have more men so as to operate on a scale proportionate to the strength and power of the Empire.

[We print this telegram instead of the summary sent by Reuter and published by us yesterday as an "Extra." While this telegram covers all that appeared in Reuter's summary, it contains many additional details of public interest.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## ALLIES' SUCCESS AT ST. QUENTIN.

LONDON, September 8th.  
1.40 p.m.

The Anglo-French success at St. Quentin is officially confirmed. The Allies brilliantly drove the Germans 20 kilometres, and inflicted considerable losses.

## THE BATTLE DEVELOPING.

LONDON, September 7th.  
4.25 a.m.

A Paris *communiqué* reports that the fighting between the advanced defence forces and the flank of the German right wing is assuming larger proportions.

Fighting continues in Lorraine.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE "TERRIFIC ENCOUNTER"  
NEAR MALINES.LONDON, September 7th.  
1.55 a.m.

The Germans lost 3,000 in the terrific encounter West of Malines (where the Belgians opened the dykes and flooded the whole district in which a German army from Brussels was moving to cut communications between Antwerp and Ostend).

## MONTENEGRINS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.

London, September 7th.  
1.55 a.m.

Montenegrin troops beat an Austrian force at Boljanitz, in Herzegovina, capturing all their stores. They also occupied Csanitz.

Sanguinary fighting continues.

## THE ALLIES AND PEACE CONDITIONS.

London, September 7th.

The papers welcome the Agreement made by France, Great Britain and Russia as an opportune offset to German machinations.

[Havas Service, Received by the French Consulate.]

## THE GERMAN OUTFLANKING MOVEMENT.

Paris, September 5th.  
4.25 p.m.

War news communicated by Government is rather scarce.

In the region of Paris, Germany made, yesterday, no attempt against our position; they seemed to leave Paris aside, pursuing their attempts in an outflanking movement. They reached Lafert-sous-Jouarre, marching past Rheims, going down along the Argonne forest, western side, but their manoeuvre did not succeed in its aim.

In the region of Lorraine and the Vosges, constant close fights have occurred with varying results.

Mauberge is being heavily bombarded and is resisting vigorously.

## ENORMOUS AUSTRIAN CASUALTIES.

The Russians are investing Konigsberg.

In the battle of Lemberg, the Austrians lost 140,000 including killed, wounded and prisoners.

ALOST OCCUPIED BY GERMANS AND RETAKEN  
BY BELGIANS.

Ostend, September 5th.

The Germans arrived at Alost, cutting telegraphs, and occupying the Town Hall, the bridge and railway stations.

The Belgians, coming to the rescue, repulsed the Germans, pushing them towards Assche.

## SUBMARINE MINE DANGERS.

H.M.S. "PATHFINDER" STRIKES A MINE AND  
FOUNDERS.

## PROBABLE HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

The following extracts from Press Bureau telegrams of 5th and 7th September, sent by H.E. the Governor, Singapore, to H.E. the Governor, Hongkong, have been kindly forwarded to us:—

SINGAPORE, September 7th.

H.M.S. *Pathfinder*, a light cruiser of 2,940 tons, built in 1904, struck a mine on Saturday about twenty miles off the East Coast and foundered very rapidly. The loss of life is probably heavy.

## OTHER SHIPS SUNK.

September 5th.

"The steam drifter *Linsdell* and H.M.S. *Speedy* struck mine off East Coast and sank. Casualties reported six missing, two injured. The *Speedy* was an old torpedo gunboat, built in 1893. Before the war she was engaged on fishery protection duties."

DISORDERLY CHINESE THEATRE-  
GOERS.

Inspector Gerrard proceeded against three Chinese at the Magistracy yesterday, the first two for being disorderly and the third for obstructing the police.

It appears that there has been a great deal of trouble of late with rowdy theatre-goers at the Po Hing Theatre, Yaumati, the chief amusement adopted by the mischief-makers being the throwing of cushions from the gallery into the pit. At the conclusion of the performance on Sunday night, the people in the pit were fusilladed with cushions. The first two men were taken into custody by two theatre foks, and, struggling violently, were handed over to the care of P.C. Falle. The latter had the greatest difficulty in getting the men outside the theatre, a large number of Chinese making a demonstration, booing and hissing. The third defendant was heard to urge the crowd, numbering nearly 1,000, to attack the constable, but this bothead was quietly removed from the scene by two plain-clothes ukongs who happened to be at hand.

Inspector Gerrard expressed the view that there was someone behind these coolies who set them on to commit this nuisance. There was some ill-feeling over there, and he was endeavouring to sift the matter.

There have been about half-a-dozen of these cases before the Magistrate during the past month, and his Worship, saying that he was tired of fining the offenders, sent the defendants to prison without hard labour for seven days.

## HEALTH OF HONGKONG.

Three cases of plague were reported during the week ending September 5th, and all proved fatal. They were Chinese cases, one of which was imported. In the same period there were seven cases of enteric fever, and two deaths (one British). There were also two fatal Chinese cases of puerperal fever.

A RESULT OF PRESS CENSORSHIP  
IN JAPAN.

The following thrilling paragraph under the heading of "Blockade of a Certain Port," appears in a Japanese paper:—

"The Far Eastern Squadron of a certain Power has commenced with its superior strength the attack of a certain place. It is now actively engaged in the blockade of a certain point in co-operation with a squadron of a certain Power."

## £17,000 STAMP DEAL.

## WHY VALUES HAVE RISEN.

A sum of £17,000 has just been paid for a collection of African stamps, the lot being divided among two purchasers. Messrs. Healey, Edwin and Co., of Wood Street, E.C., made the deal for the owner, who lives in Antwerp. One gentleman, who paid £10,000 for 40 volumes of the stamps, did not take the Mauritius section, which to English people was of greater interest than the others.

King George's enthusiasm for stamp collecting is well-known, and above all in his possession he prizes his Mauritius section, which had only one rival in the world—the group just sold for £7,000. Since the sale several larger offers have been made for this block of stamps, but they have not been entertained.

Among the collection are nearly 300 of the penny and twopenny issues which bear the error "pense" instead of "pence." There are also 20 copies of the twopenny blue issue of 1859. All are in splendid condition.



## WAR NEWS.

## IN TIME OF WAR.

## CONDITIONS IN AN INVADIED COUNTRY.

In the January number of *The Journal* of the Royal United Service Institution was published a Lecture by Colonel W. G. Simpson, 24th Bn. London Regiment, on the "Duties of Local Authorities in War Time." Much information was given in the article regarding the conditions which prevail in a country invaded by the enemy's armies, and some extracts from this lecture will not fail at the present moment to be of deep interest to most readers who perhaps are unable to realise what the invasion of a country really means.

Colonel Simpson in the course of his lecture said:—"Before we consider what Local Authorities should do, let us consider briefly the exceptional circumstances in which they would have to act."

There can be no doubt that in any civilized country, when war is declared, even if there is no immediate prospect of invasion, there will be terrible confusion. Various conditions will decide whether there will be much or little, but almost always there will be much commercial panic, involving the disappearance of capital and credit, the ruin of business, the closing of workshops and industries, the throwing of people out of employment, and an increase in the price of food rendering that large proportion of the people which is only just able to subsist by its own efforts incapable of doing so any longer. From the administrative machinery by which the country is governed, to the machinery by which even each family lives in harmony, all will suffer from the general agitation. These horrors will increase with the risk of actual invasion; and we no more than others can look forward confidently to meeting such a catastrophe calmly, for not only is our general situation and state of preparedness at any rate no better than theirs, but our past history bears witness that in such times, along with fine examples of courage and hard-working organization, there have been the most pitiful exhibitions of ignorant cowardice and frightened brutality, both on the part of responsible leaders and the nation.

In the midst of all this the people will find in many places large bodies of their own troops assembling. In some cases it may be necessary to quarter and feed these by requisition on the inhabitants; and with or without the goodwill of the people requisitions may be made for whatever is necessary to further the military operations; not only for material in the shape of vehicles, food, tools, and animals, but also for men to assist in all sorts of ways—the German law, for instance, includes men for drivers, guides, for building fortifications, and for digging rivers and harbours. The maintenance of order becomes of the utmost importance. But no country can expect to be without a certain number of disaffected and seditious men who, if unchecked, may do great harm by encouraging discontent among those who feel the first effects of shortage of food; so that the relief of the poor stands out as not only humane but as a measure of great consequence.

To assist their own troops by providing them with everything necessary, and by preventing their efforts being balked through internal dissension, is obviously the duty of the Local Authorities; but in those parts where the enemy at last penetrates, the duty of protecting the people as far as possible from the extra hardships they are likely to suffer is no less obvious.

It is almost certain that in future, as in the past, commanders of invading armies will try to keep the civilian population quiet by soothing proclamations. It is to their interest that their task should not be made harder by having to deal with refractory inhabitants, and unless these really intend to take an open part in hostilities it is better for them that they should remain definitely passive. The Red Prince in 1866 proclaimed: "We are not at war with the people and country of Saxony, but only with its Government." The King of Prussia in 1870: "I make war against French soldiers, not against French citizens." Bismarck was once roused by what he considered the false humanitarianism of some influential persons into saying: "Our first duty of humanity is to think of our own soldiers, and see to it that they are not exposed to unnecessary suffering, and shot dead into the bargain; which seems reasonable enough for after all charity begins at home."

It is likely that in occupied territory the subordinate Local Authorities would be invited by the occupant to remain in discharge of their functions, although they cannot be forced to do so, nor can they be forced to take an oath of allegiance, it only being required of them that they should agree to do nothing to the prejudice of the occupant. Through them all demands on the inhabitants would be made when it was possible to be done without inconvenience to the troops. But these demands are likely to be of a more grasping nature than those of their own army, and payment may not be given for goods supplied or work performed, although as far as possible compensation would be given later on by the inhabitants' own Government. In many cases, especially in towns, a money contribution, as being more convenient to both sides, would be demanded instead of supplies in kind.

It is to the Local Authorities that the inhabitants must look to arrange the fair distribution of the demands among them, and for indemnification later on.

So long as the inhabitants remain inoffensive, so long is it probable that the occupant soldiers will remain well-behaved. In 1866 the Prussians were mostly on excellent terms with the Saxons, and countrymen who gave no trouble; and Bismarck was able to write to his wife after Königgrätz:—"In spite of empty stomachs, wet clothes, damp quarters, little sleep, and boots with soles falling off, the soldiers are friendly towards everyone. They neither plunder nor burn, but pay when they can." But this behaviour is not likely to last if the inhabitants show hostility, or if the war becomes tiresome. If they prove troublesome, even in petty ways, they are sure to feel the heavy hand of a soldiery that gradually becomes more ferocious. An abusive epithet from a window, a toy balloon puffed into the enemy's ranks in the street, a "smart" remark, may arouse terrible retaliation and an unprovoked reply upon complaint to the military authorities. You cannot count upon such forbearance as was shown by Farragut when the Mayor and people of New Orleans surged jeering and dangerous round his parlementaire. "The wretches are crazy," he said, "I can't fire on howling maniacs; but his successor quickly showed the inhabitants of the occupied town that he would stand no nonsense."

But, beyond mere check and offensive behaviour the crimes for which inhabitants will suffer punishment are numerous. To fail to deliver anything requisitioned, to guide badly, to spread false news, to destroy railways, telegraphs, or bridges, to hide arms, to recruit for their own forces, "to commit any acts detrimental to the Army," as the Japanese Regulations in Manchuria comprehensively put it, will entail prompt punishment. And there is no crime so ruthlessly chastised as that of taking part in hostilities without being a recognized combatant and wearing a distinctive *façade* emblem to mark the fact as required by the customs of war. A *façade* emblem is only recognized as being lawful if the people rise spontaneously before a district is actually occupied; and if they have no time to arrange for uniforms.

There are two reasons why it is inadvisable to pull pussy's tail: First, because it is not right; and secondly, because cats have claws. And there are two reasons why it is inadvisable to act as a *franc-tireur*: First, because it is not lawful; and secondly, because the punishment is almost invariably death.

Hostages, generally prominent citizens, may be taken to ensure the fulfilment of requisitions or the good behaviour of a neighbourhood, and contributions and fines may be levied—the total in 1870 was enormous—villages may be burnt by order, flogging, imprisonment, death by shooting or hanging—even the cruelty of being made to dig their own graves was sometimes inflicted in 1870—such are the punishments for "acts detrimental" to an invader's army; and neither sex nor age is spared. An observer of the occupied territories in 1870 records that the rough rules seemed to be: "For every offence punish someone, the guilty if possible. Better a hundred innocent should suffer than one guilty escape. And when in doubt shoot the prisoner."

Under these terrible circumstances the people surely have a right to expect expert advice and care from those whom they have elected and who have been appointed as their guardians.

Colonel Simpson went on to say that in France the Local Authorities have the advantage of being in possession of a handbook written by M. Paul Dislere which by presenting to them their duties in a simple and pretty comprehensive form, should be of great assistance, even to the not very intelligent authorities of insignificant villages. After remarking that there is hardly one of these duties which would not be of equal importance in Great Britain, the lecturer reviewed the instructions, first as regards the duty of the Maires on mobilisation for war, and then he continues:—

It may happen that the enemy's troops appear in the neighbourhood, and utilize its resources for quartering and supply by requisition. The German Regulations recognize that in the interests of the troops themselves the inhabitants should be treated with the greatest consideration, and that they should not be made to despatch by their misery, as in fact, do our own and the French Regulations, but in the next sentence it is plainly shown that consideration is not to be interpreted so as to mean leniency at the wrong time, so as to mean leniency at the wrong time, which may lead to hardships for the troops, and the voice of their General Staff makes it known that "any feeling of generosity aroused by the misfortunes of the enemy is out of place." If there be leniency, it is obviously calculated leniency. Tired men must be housed and hungry men must be fed, without friction if possible, if not, with, and no rules nor bulleting tables, nor statistical data, nor the convenience of inhabitants will receive more respect than they are worth.

There is some grim humour in the story of a notice seen in a certain French town after the German troops had marched in. A good lady was in the habit of displaying outside her house the intimation that:—"Madame Bériot receives boarders." And underneath, the bulleting officer's curt chalk-mark ran:—"7 men and 13 horses."

To Marshal v. d. Goltz the using the resources of the country by troops on the march means "sitting at the table of the citizen in whose home they are billeted, and investigating his cellar."

The requisitions of friendly troops may have already emptied the countryside of a good deal, but the records of the German demands in 1870 show how far-reaching they were. Necessary taken, such as bread, boots, cattle, forage, harnesses, ink, pens, printing machinery, socks (these were much sought after), tools, tobacco, wine, but also luxuries, such as sheets, coffins, looking-glasses, 40 cocks-combs, a princely lunch table, and a boot jack. There is no law of his country in protecting a Mairie to assist the enemy in procuring these things. It is, however, certain that either he or some other prominent inhabitant will be ordered to

produce them, and in order to prevent the ill-treatment of inhabitants, and injustices to them, the Mairie should undertake the carrying out of the requisition in such a way as to satisfy the troops and distribute it fairly among his people. It is possible that payment may be made on the spot; and the principle of payment has become recognized as being generally best even by invading armies, and German opinion, cynical perhaps, but based on experience, is that:—"When nothing appears to be left, and even force fails, money will still always procure something"; for the canny inhabitant will make money when he can in spite of public opinion, which may, perhaps, render it wise to "protect him, by a show of compulsion, against the resentment of his neighbours." If payment is not made the cost of the requisition will be divided by the Mairie generally among the Commune, and not allowed to fall heavily on the principal sufferers. There may be a requisition for men to perform work of various kinds, and this has to be obeyed so long as the work is not of a warlike character against their own troops. A demand may be made for guides; for hostages, to ride on locomotives, or to ensure the delivery of supplies, or for the good-behaviour of a district, in spite of this being considered odious and condemned by jurists; but the Mairie should refuse to detail men for such duty, allowing the enemy to do their own dirty work. The police regulations are now the concern of the enemy, although the Mairie may be asked to make them known to the people, and if the occupation of the territory is lengthy the Mairie will probably be invited to carry out his usual functions, subject to special conditions. He can then do much to obtain favourable treatment for his area, although even then, if his protests become too loud and insistent, he may be told, as was the Mairie of Reims, that it was no use protesting against any order that was *considered necessary*.

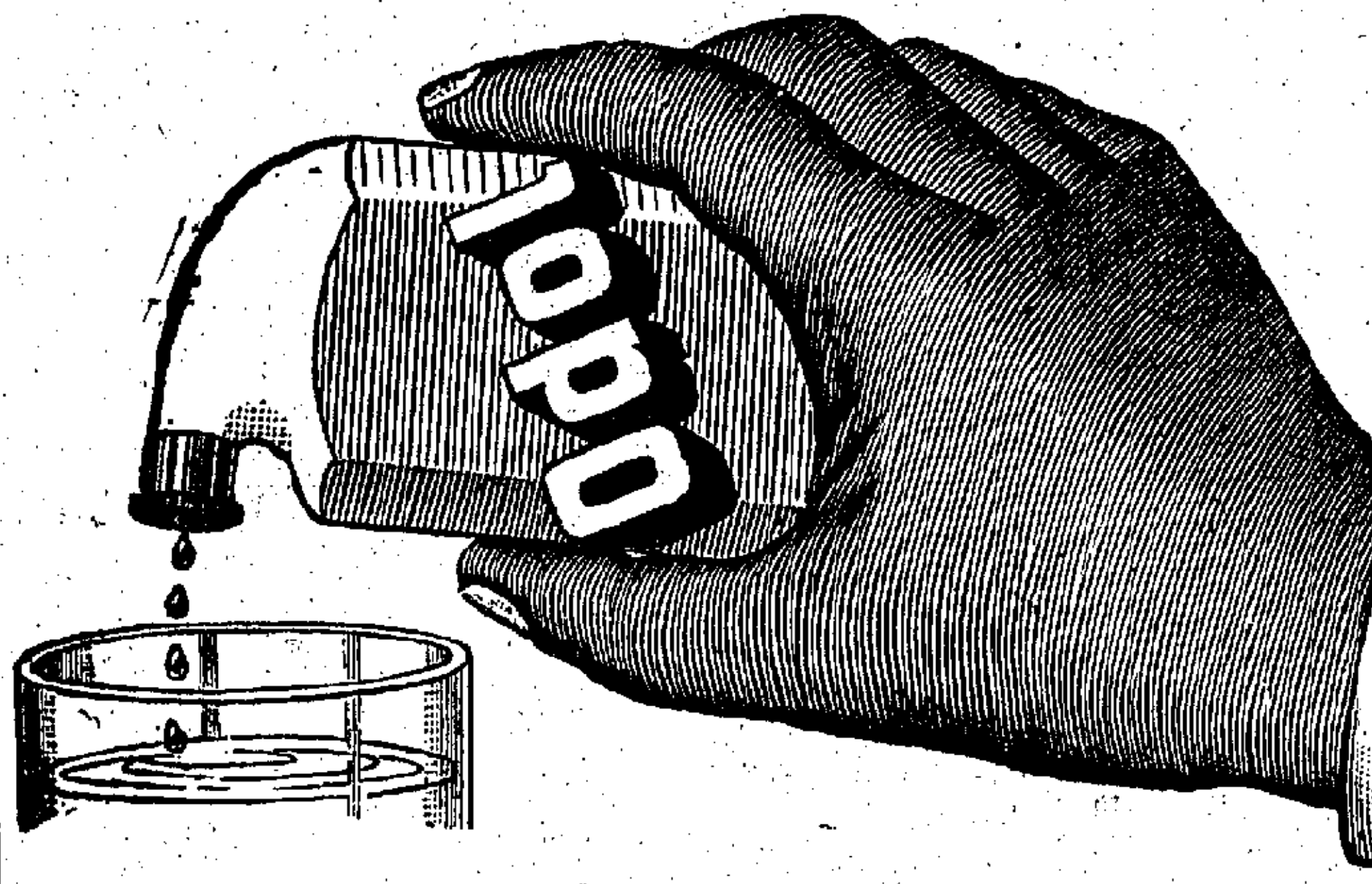
If the Commune happens to be in rear of its own Army, which is engaged with

may come in in large quantities and be unable to be transported immediately. If any able-bodied men are still left in the village he should instruct them what measures to take to extinguish the fires that may break out from shell bursts or otherwise, and that they should remain quietly in their houses.

It is customary for armies to look after the wounded as far as they can, but there may be cases in which the movements are so hurried that men are left on the field. In such a case the Mairie should organize parties for the removal of these to shelter where they can be properly tended; and in any case in the immediate neighbourhood of villages assistance can be given even while fighting is in progress.

If dead are left on the battlefield after the troops move away, and if burial has not already been provided for by the troops or by requisition of working parties, the Mairie should on his own initiative organize this service and take stringent precautions against any plunderers of the dead or wounded. If it is not convenient for the bodies to be brought to the legal burial-ground, they should be interred where they lie, either in single graves or in large common trenches. Each should be searched for his identity plate and his valuables, which should be carefully recorded, placed in a package, and preserved till they can be forwarded to higher authority. Arms, equipment, and ammunition should be collected, stored, and instructions demanded as to their disposal.

There were some other ways in which in 1870 the Maires were asked to co-operate. For instance, by sending in reports on the movements of hostile troops near them. These reports were to inform as to the numbers, the route followed, the times of arrival and departure, and every detail, however trifling, which might assume importance when presented to military, even if not to mayoral, eyes. They were sent every day to the Sub-Prefet, who made from them a digest for higher authority.



**Don't hesitate,  
Save your teeth while you can!**

Reflect that neglected teeth not only cause many diseases and bad digestion, but also spoil the expression of the face. Beauty is made or marred by the teeth.

Decay of the teeth is due to harmful bacteria. Scrubbing the surface of the teeth with powders or pastes does not thoroughly cleanse them; and can never under any circumstances preserve the teeth from decay.

Our teeth are not so obliging as to decay only in places where we can conveniently reach them with tooth powders or pastes.

What the teeth and mouth need is the liquid antiseptic dentifrice Odol, which not only purifies and therefore beautifies the mouth, but, being liquid, penetrates the minutest cracks and crevices in and between the teeth, cleansing every part of all the teeth—not merely where they show.

It is the lasting antiseptic effect, peculiar to Odol alone, that gives to daily users of this preparation the absolute assurance that their mouths are permanently protected from the bacteria and fermentation processes which, if not guarded against, inevitably destroy the teeth.

the enemy, it is certain to have a very troubled time. The Provost-Marshal will instruct the Mairie as to what police measures he is to take for the assistance of the Army, especially as regards the passage of convoys of various kinds through the Commune, and the disposal of isolated men. Of these there are certain to be a number, slightly wounded or quite hale, who are either looking for their units, from which they have unavoidably become separated, or are wholeheartedly shirking. The Mairie should have deserters and stragglers brought before him and deal with them according to his instructions: the seriously wounded and ill who may be found should be placed in the care of inhabitants or sent to a hospital, while the slightly wounded should also be tended; but as in 1870 it was found that many of these thought they had done enough and went home, or managed to malingering while under the care of municipal authorities who were over-kind and slack, and that they did not rejoin the Colours as soon as they could, the Mairie should remember that they are still under military law, and should see that his Commune does not become a shelter for these discreditably weaklings. The regular convoys of wounded from the Army may need quarters or supplies on their way, and he should, in case the Commune has a voluntary aid detachment, warn it to be ready to assist them.

If the actual fighting area approaches the Commune a roster of the Municipal Councilors should be made out, and one of them should be at the Mairie day and night. The Mairie should advise the inhabitants to send the women, children, and old people in a direction which will determine requisitioning vehicles for the purpose if any remain, and announcing what signal he will give for a start to be made if necessary; but nothing should be taken in the convey in the way of household goods, which will have to remain and take their chance. He should give whatever assistance he can to the Army Medical Staff in preparing temporary hospitals for the wounded, who

In time of peace the law only demands of the Mairie that he should attend to the lists of men, horses, and vehicles, and the estimate of the Commune's resources for billeting. But he is neither a wise nor a public-spirited man if he is content with doing his bare duty. Common sense and patriotism both demand more of him. In fact he should be sure that in case of mobilization he has taken such preparatory steps, even to the making out of the notices which he may have to issue, as will enable him to carry out all his important functions without the confusion and delay that a belated start will be certain to entail.

Such are the duties of the Mairie in France. Such, in fact, allowing for differences in the working of the machinery, are the duties of Local Authorities in any country, although it would be easy to discover other times which might present themselves in war time for immediate action to already harassed officials.

Once again I will draw your attention to the manner in which in France the one authority, the Mairie, is called upon in all circumstances to act as a shepherd to his flock, as advisor in all difficulties, so that they shall not transgress the law of their land, nor be wanting in inspiration to self-sacrifice and courage, nor suffer grievous hardships that might have been avoided.

Even with these instructions to Maires the French are not satisfied. The Minister of War is at present engaged in the difficult task of providing for the feeding of Paris in war time by his Civil Authorities—the feeding during a siege is under the military—and is organizing an extra voluntary force of police and workers for the various areas in war time. It is an example of attention to detail which is worthy of being followed everywhere.

A telegram received by the American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory at 7.45 last night reported a typhoon 137deg. long. E. and 18deg. lat. N., moving W.

## TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

## CHINA AND MONGOLIA.

PEKING, September 6th.  
Mr. Larson, Adviser to the Chinese Government on Mongolian affairs, terminates his agreement in view of the result of the Kiahkta Conference.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## AMERICAN GOLF.

LONDON, September 6th.  
Olmsted has won the American Amateur Golf Championship.

## AMERICAN SAILORS AND MILITARY POLICE.

Before Mr. Wood yesterday Luther Brice, U.S.S. *Wilmington*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly in Queen's Road Central on Saturday night.

Defendant admitted being drunk, but said he was trying to get out of some trouble between others of his ship's crew and Garrison Military Police. He attempted to get out of the way when somebody tripped him up in the street.

P.C. Singleton told his Worship that the defendant was rather abusive. Defendant had received a blow in the eye, but he did not know who struck it.

A fine of \$10 was imposed.

Another member of the *Wilmington's* crew, named Zimmermann, was charged with assaulting W. H. Freeman, of the Garrison Military Police. He was allowed out on bail of \$40 after being charged at the Police Station, but failed to appear when the case was called on at the Magistrate.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) asked that the bail be estreated and that a warrant be issued.

His Worship pointed out that the bail money amounted to \$40, and asked the Crown Solicitor if justice would not be satisfied if that were estreated.

The Crown Solicitor said that the man ought to have been before the Court.

A warrant was issued, and later defendant appeared in Court, the case being put back for hearing in the afternoon, and the order for estreatment of bail revoked.

Gunner Freeman deposed that about midnight on Saturday he and two other soldiers were patrolling Queen's Road Central when police whistles were heard from the direction of the Criterion Hotel. They proceeded there, and hearing a row

inside witness two comrades went in. As he was about to follow he received a terrific blow behind the ear from an American bluejacket.

After delivering it the sailor, whom he recognised as the defendant, took to his heels. Witness gave chase, and defendant was captured by two civil police. Defendant was the only sailor near when the blow was struck.

Police-Sergeant Head deposed that he saw the defendant running away from the Military Police. He joined in the chase and assisted in arresting him.

In his statement, defendant told the Magistrate that there were three or four Americans at one table, and 40 or 50 British bluejackets in other parts of the room. "One of the bluejackets came across and asked him (defendant) to shake hands, but he told him to go over with his own people, and there would then be no trouble. Later on he was drinking at the bar when a British bluejacket came up and hit him with his fist."

His Worship—I suppose this followed after a general row?

Defendant said there was no row until then. He made his way out of the place as best he could, and on gaining the street four or five jumped on him again. The soldiers were there in uniform. "I did not know whether they were enemies or not, or wanted to hit me, and that was why I wanted to get into the street."

Arthur Elmer Baker, an American, stated that he was a wireless operator at Manila. He corroborated defendant's version of what occurred in the hotel, and declared that they had to fight their way out. He could not say whether defendant struck the complainant or not.

The Crown Solicitor said that on the defendant's own admission he saw the soldiers, and that he thought it very likely that complainant was "one of the enemy." He did not think there could be any doubt but that defendant struck Freeman.

His Worship—It is quite clear to me that the complainant was struck. Mr. Hodgson said he could not see any reason why the defendant should have struck the patrol. There might have been a row, but if he went into these houses where a lot of sailors congregated he could not come out striking right and left. His Worship—It is not so serious as if the blow were struck in cold blood.

The Crown Solicitor—No, your Worship, but it might have led to serious trouble.

Defendant was fined \$15.

## THE NEW POPE.

In accordance with a letter, issued by Bishop Pozzoni to the Catholic community, a solemn *Te Deum* was sung at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Bishop's letter was as follows:—While we were still in the midst of our affliction on account of the death of our late Holy Father Pope Pius X. and were continuing in our supplications for the repose of his soul, we received—the joyful intelligence that his successor had been elected in the person of Cardinal Giacomo della Chiesa, who was Archbishop of Bologna, where he is loved by all as a Prelate who has shown much zeal for the care of souls and a great and serene prudence in the management of the most difficult affairs. He has assumed the Government of the Church under the name of Benedict XV. In this event so speedily accomplished, in spite of the fact that the greater part of Europe is distracted by war, we must recognize a special proof of God's provident care for the interest of His Church. We must therefore thank Him for it with all our hearts. For this purpose a solemn *Te Deum* will be sung, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, at 5.30 p.m. on Sunday next, the 6th instant, at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. We invite all the faithful to attend this solemn function as a public act of our gratitude to God. Now while it behoves us to offer Our Holy Father the filial homage of our unquestioning submission, we must also pray that God may grant him, thus auspiciously chosen, a full measure of that enlightened wisdom, fortitude and courage which he will need in the discharge of the duties of his exalted office, as also for all those special gifts which, if necessary to every successor of St. Peter, were never more necessary than they are in the grave circumstances of the present day.

Blessing you all in Jesus Christ.

D. POZZONI.

Vicar Apostolic of Hongkong.

## INTIMATIONS

RASH COVERED  
BABY'S HEAD

Also on Arm, Elbow, Neck and Face.  
Walked Floor Night After Night  
with Her. Used Cuticura Soap  
and Ointment. Now Quite Clear.

35, Dorset St., Grafton St., LONDON, ENG.—  
"When my baby was twenty-three days old she was afflicted with sores up the right arm from her little elbow over the shoulder blade, over the side of the neck, and her face was covered. It rashed, then it broke out into small white blisters and then these broke and started running matter and formed into large sores. Baby used to start scratching them, and her little face would pour blood. The rash also all over was a mass of running sores. Also her head was covered with the same discharge. We had to always keep both of her hands bandaged up and I have been compelled to walk the floor night after night with her, not being able to see her suffering so much."

"After using three boxes of Cuticura Soap and a large tin of Cuticura Ointment we noticed a great change by the sores drying up. She is quite clear and clean from any discharge at all."

"My eldest girl's head broke out in the same way. Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment she has never had a return of it and she has a beautiful head of hair now." (Signed) Mrs. Sarah L. Ridd, Jan. 17, '14.

## Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, a sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse St., London.

[66-16]

CALDBECK,  
MACGREGOR & CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1864.)

## SOLE AGENTS FOR

## B L WHISKIES

GOLD LABEL.

WHITE LABEL.

PREPARED BY MESSRS. BILLOCH,

LADE & CO., THE OLDEST FIRM OF  
DISTILLERS IN THE WORLD.

LOCH KATRINE DISTILLERY.

CAMLACHIE.

BENMORE DISTILLERY.

CAMPBEL TOWN.

CAOL ILA DISTILLERY.

SLAY

THE HOME OF WHISKY.



## NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.  
Telegraphic Address: "Press."  
Codes: A.B.O. 5th Ed., Lieber's.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## ST. STEPHEN'S GIRLS' COLLEGE.

WORK RESUMED ON THURSDAY,  
September 10th, at 9 A.M.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1118]

## ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

WORK RESUMED ON SATURDAY,  
September 12th, at 9 A.M.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1119]

## PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. WATSON and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjab will play at the PEAK CLUB on the Night of SATURDAY next, the 12th inst., commencing at 9.15 P.M.

By Order,  
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE,  
Hongkong, 7th September, 1914. [1120]

## WANTED.

THE Undersigned are now open to receive TENDERS for Supplying their Ships with PROVISIONS, DECK and ENGINE ROOM STORES, FRESH MEAT, etc. Also STEVEDORING and other Services.

Firms interested in the above may have a list of articles to be tendered for upon application to the Undersigned.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR Co.  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1121]

## WANTED.

TWO Hire Monthly, one sea-worthy MOTOR LAUNCH of about 30 feet L.O.A. and in good condition. For communication in the harbour.

Offers, including description, plan of the boat and the hire rent, please address to—  
P. O. Box 472,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1122]

## WANTED.

CAPABLE GIRL STENOGRAPHER for local firm; able to take English dictation—quickly and correctly. Giving experience and Salary required.

Reply—  
Box 512,  
Care of "Daily Press" Office,  
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914. [1109]

THE SAM WANG LAND INVESTMENT, LOAN AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.  
(IN LIQUIDATION).

## LOST SCRIPTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE CERTIFICATES for the following Shares in the above Company are alleged to have been LOST:

20 Shares numbered 540 to 559A.  
20 Shares numbered 560 to 579A.

Application has been made to the Company for the issue of Duplicate Certificates, and should no objection be lodged with the Liquidator within one month from the date hereof, the application will be complied with.

J. HENNESSEY SETH,  
Liquidator,  
5, Queen's Road Central,  
Hongkong, 17th August, 1914. [1046]

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 26th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 24th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1114]

## HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS who wish to give their support to the resolutions unanimously passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held in the City Hall, on the 1st day of August, 1914, to transfer the Directorate of this Company to Hongkong are requested to communicate with the Undersigned with a view to their giving proxies to vote at the Meetings for the furtherance of the said Resolutions.

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,  
Princed's Building,  
Hongkong,  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1108]

## WEIHAIWEI SCHOOL.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL in British Territory favoured with a "magnificent climate." Preparation by experienced and qualified teachers for entrance to schools in England, or for commercial life in the East. School-house by the sea. Recreations—Sea bathing, boating, cricket, football, etc.

For terms, apply to the Headmaster,  
HERBERT L. BEER, L.O.P.  
[1348]

## AUCTION

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1914, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of the EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Nathan and Jordan Roads, Kowloon, and One Lot at Shaukiwan Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at CROWN RENTS to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	Kowloon Road, between Nathan Road and Jordan Road	100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0"	11,570	154	11,670
2	Kowloon Road, between Nathan Road and Jordan Road	100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0" x 100' 0"	28,570	340	28,570
3	Shaukiwan Road	104' 0" x 71' 0" x 4,400' 0" x 1,760' 0"	4,400	46	1,760

## TO LET

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES  
AND ROOMS.  
Apply—  
SECRETARY,  
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [923]

## TO LET—FURNISHED.

3, CLIFTON GARDENS (19, Conduit Road).  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [1101]

## TO LET.

OFFICES, in St. George's Building, Second Floor, from 1st October.  
Apply to—  
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.  
Hongkong, 29th August, 1914. [1087]

## TO LET.

IN CANTON ON SHAMEN LOT 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.  
Apply to—  
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, 5th August, 1914. [1017]

## TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.  
Apply—  
DEACON, LOCKER, DEACON & HARSTON  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914. [1101]

## TO LET.

NO. 4, CLIFTON GARDENS (17, Conduit Road).  
GODOWN, 38, Wanchai Road.  
GODOWN, No. 4, New Praya, Kennedy Town.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1061]

## TO LET.

NO. 7, KNUSTFORD TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1061]

## QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TWO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank.  
Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [838]

## TO LET.

TOP FLAT, Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired.  
"ABERTHOLWYN," Peak Road. Six-Roomed House, completely furnished. Immediate occupation if desired.  
Apply to—  
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,  
Alexandria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914. [1033]

## INTIMATIONS

## LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; Co.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

TELEPHONE 1741.

## A NEW STOCK OF "OAKMORE" MARCHING BOOTS

IN BLACK AND BROWN ENGLISH LEATHER.



THE LARGEST SELECTION OF  
BOOTS  
AND  
SHOES  
IN THE COLONY.  
THE LATEST  
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN  
SHAPES.

From \$10.00 to \$15.00  
per pair.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## TO LET

3 ROOMS, suitable for Offices, on the Ground Floor of Bello Buildings, 31, Wyndham Street.  
Apply to—  
P. A. XAVIER,  
Care of Hongkong Printing Press,  
Hongkong, 11th July, 1914. [330]

## TO LET

FLATS, "WILD DOLL" No. 147, Wanchai Road, newly built, each Flat with 3 Rooms, Kitchen, Bathroom and Servants' Quarters.  
"THE NEUK," No. 83, Peak.  
Apply to—  
SANG KEE  
Care of COMPADORE DEPARTMENT,  
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
Hongkong, 9th July, 1914. [324]

## TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 5, Conduit Road. Fine View of Harbour. Newly painted and repaired.  
For further particulars, apply to—  
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,  
Hongkong, 24th July, 1914. [368]

## TO LET.

OFFICES in Hotel Mansions. From 1st September next.  
Apply to—  
HENRY HUMPHREYS,  
Alexandria Buildings,  
Hongkong, 8th July, 1914. [916]

## TO LET.

HOUSE, No. 3, ORMSBY TERRACE, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION,  
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914. [1056]

## TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

MISS MORITA, CERTIFICATED MASSEUSE (with diploma in Physiology and Anatomy), will be pleased to give Massage, under medical supervision.  
Address—  
NOMURA HOTEL,  
15, 16 and 17, Connaught Road.  
Telephone No. 400.  
Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [392]

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CRUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press),  
PUBLISHED DAILY

is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.  
Established for over FIFTY YEARS.  
Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.  
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.  
Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

## BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.  
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000  
Capital Paid-up ... " 7,499,350  
Reserve Funds ... " 3,430,000

## HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy Kinkiang Shanghai  
Batavia Kobe Singapore  
Bombay London Swatow  
Calcutta Manila Taihu  
Canton Moji Tainan  
Dairen Nagasaki Takow  
Fookhow Newchwang Tamsui  
Hongkong New York Tokyo  
Kagi Osaka Yokohama  
Keelung San Francisco Yoko

HONGKONG OFFICE.  
3, Des Voeux Road.  
Interest allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received on terms which may be had on application.  
K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th February, 1914. [648]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.  
INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.  
Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.  
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1914. [16]

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60, Wall Street, New York.  
LONDON OFFICE: 38, Bishopsgate, E.C.

## BRANCHES:—

Bombay. Kobe.  
Calcutta. Manila.  
Canton. Mexico.  
Cebu. Panama.  
Colon. Peking.  
Empire. San Francisco.  
Hongkong. Shanghai.  
Hankow. Yokohama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS Gold \$7,200,000  
equal \$21,480,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, fixed for one year at 4 per cent. per annum or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED. MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.

THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.

COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT issued.

PURCHASE and SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS—sold and cashed. GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 21st October, 1913. [359]

## NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK.

(NETHERLANDS INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)  
ESTABLISHED 1863.

Authorized Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£3,500,000)  
Paid-up Capital. Fl. 17,407,000 (£1,453,580)  
Reserve Fund..... Fl. 6,518,000 (£545,168)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.  
HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE WILLIAMS DEACONS BANK.  
SWISS BANKCORPORATION.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposit at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. VERMEY, Manager,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,  
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913. [91]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000  
Subscribed " ... 1,125,000  
Paid-up " ... 562,500  
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS:  
BANK OF ENGLAND,  
and  
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 10th July, 1914. [149]

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital... £1,200,000  
Reserve Fund ... £1,800,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [1484]

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "POLYNESIAN."  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Normand," from Havre ex s.s. "Normand," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vile de Caste," in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON TO-DAY requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 7th inst. at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 10th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 7th inst. at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
P. THOMAS,  
Agent,  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

## "NAMUR."

Arrived Hongkong on 2nd Sept., 1914.  
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1914. [1]

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

The Steamship "CARNARVONSHIRE"  
FROM PORTLAND, SEATTLE  
AND JAPAN.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 6th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on 12th inst. will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 12th inst. at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must be presented on or before 5th inst. otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914. [49]

## ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS  
of the MEETINGS of the  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the  
Session 1913.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

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"SQUARE BOTTLE"  
WHISKY.  
UNVARIED FOR OVER  
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SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG  
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.  
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APOL STEEL  
PILLS  
A French Remedy for Rheumatism.  
It cures all kinds of rheumatism, whether it be acute or chronic, and is the only remedy that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only remedy that can be taken without any danger to the health. It is the only remedy that can be taken without any danger to the health.

**GRIMAUD'S**  
SYRUP  
OF  
HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME  
FOR  
STUBBORN COUGHS  
BRONCHITIS  
WEAK LUNGS  
CATARRH  
CONSUMPTION

**THERAPION**  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 2. No. 3. No. 4. No. 5. No. 6. No. 7. No. 8. No. 9. No. 10. No. 11. No. 12. No. 13. No. 14. No. 15. No. 16. No. 17. No. 18. No. 19. No. 20. No. 21. No. 22. No. 23. No. 24. No. 25. No. 26. No. 27. No. 28. No. 29. No. 30. No. 31. No. 32. No. 33. No. 34. No. 35. No. 36. No. 37. No. 38. No. 39. No. 40. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. 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No. 233. No. 234. No. 235. No. 236. No. 237. No. 238. No. 239. No. 240. No. 241. No. 242. No. 243. No. 244. No. 245. No. 246. No. 247. No. 248. No. 249. No. 250. No. 251. No. 252. No. 253. No. 254. No. 255. No. 256. No. 257. No. 258. No. 259. No. 260. No. 261. No. 262. No. 263. No. 264. No. 265. No. 266. No. 267. No. 268. No. 269. No. 270. No. 271. No. 272. No. 273. No. 274. No. 275. No. 276. No. 277. No. 278. No. 279. No. 280. No. 281. No. 282. No. 283. No. 284. No. 285. No. 286. No. 287. No. 288. No. 289. No. 290. No. 291. No. 292. No. 293. No. 294. No. 295. No. 296. No. 297. No. 298. No. 299. No. 300. No. 301. No. 302. No. 303. No. 304. No. 305. No. 306. No. 307. No. 308. No. 309. No. 310. No. 311. No. 312. No. 313. No. 314. No. 315. No. 316. No. 317. No. 318. No. 319. No. 320. No. 321. No. 322. No. 323. No. 324. No. 325. No. 326. No. 327. No. 328. No. 329. No. 330. No. 331. No. 332. No. 333. No. 334. No. 335. No. 336. No. 337. No. 338. No. 339. No. 340. No. 341. No. 342. No. 343. No. 344. No. 345. No. 346. No. 347. No. 348. No. 349. No. 350. No. 351. No. 352. No. 353. No. 354. No. 355. No. 356. No. 357. No. 358. No. 359. No. 360. No. 361. No. 362. No. 363. No. 364. No. 365. No. 366. No. 367. No. 368. No. 369. No. 370. No. 371. No. 372. No. 373. No. 374. No. 375. No. 376. No. 377. No. 378. No. 379. No. 380. No. 381. No. 382. No. 383. No. 384. No. 385. No. 386. No. 387. No. 388. No. 389. No. 390. No. 391. No. 392. No. 393. No. 394. No. 395. No. 396. No. 397. No. 398. No. 399. No. 400. No. 401. No. 402. No. 403. No. 404. No. 405. No. 406. No. 407. No. 408. No. 409. No. 410. No. 411. No. 412. No. 413. No. 414. No. 415. No. 416. No. 417. No. 418. No. 419. No. 420. No. 421. No. 422. No. 423. No. 424. No. 425. No. 426. No. 427. No. 428. No. 429. No. 430. No. 431. No. 432. No. 433. No. 434. No. 435. No. 436. No. 437. No. 438. No. 439. No. 440. No. 441. No. 442. No. 443. No. 444. No. 445. No. 446. No. 447. No. 448. No. 449. No. 450. No. 451. No. 452. No. 453. No. 454. No. 455. No. 456. No. 457. No. 458. No. 459. No. 460. No. 461. No. 462. No. 463. No. 464. No. 465. No. 466. No. 467. No. 468. No. 469. No. 470. No. 471. No. 472. No. 473. No. 474. No. 475. No. 476. No. 477. No. 478. No. 479. No. 480. No. 481. No. 482. No. 483. No. 484. No. 485. No. 486. No. 487. No. 488. No. 489. No. 490. No. 491. No. 492. No. 493. No. 494. No. 495. No. 496. No. 497. No. 498. No. 499. No. 500. No. 501. No. 502. No. 503. No. 504. No. 505. No. 506. No. 507. No. 508. No. 509. No. 510. No. 511. No. 512. No. 513. No. 514. No. 515. No. 516. No. 517. No. 518. No. 519. No. 520. No. 521. No. 522. No. 523. No. 524. No. 525. No. 526. No. 527. No. 528. No. 529. No. 530. No. 531. No. 532. No. 533. No. 534. No. 535. No. 536. No. 537. No. 538. No. 539. No. 540. No. 541. No. 542. No. 543. No. 544. No. 545. No. 546. No. 547. No. 548. No. 549. No. 550. No. 551. No. 552. No. 553. No. 554. No. 555. No. 556. No. 557. No. 558. No. 559. No. 560. No. 561. No. 562. No. 563. No. 564. No. 565. 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No. 788. No. 789. No. 790. No. 791. No. 792. No. 793. No. 794. No. 795. No. 796. No. 797. No. 798. No. 799. No. 800. No. 801. No. 802. No. 803. No. 804. No. 805. No. 806. No. 807. No. 808. No. 809. No. 810. No. 811. No. 812. No. 813. No. 814. No. 815. No. 816. No. 817. No. 818. No. 819. No. 820. No. 821. No. 822. No. 823. No. 824. No. 825. No. 826. No. 827. No. 828. No. 829. No. 830. No. 831. No. 832. No. 833. No. 834. No. 835. No. 836. No. 837. No. 838. No. 839. No. 840. No. 841. No. 842. No. 843. No. 844. No. 845. No. 846. No. 847. No. 848. No. 849. No. 850. No. 851. No. 852. No. 853. No. 854. No. 855. No. 856. No. 857. No. 858. No. 859. No. 860. No. 861. No. 862. No. 863. No. 864. No. 865. No. 866. No. 867. No. 868. No. 869. No. 870. No. 871. No. 872. No. 873. No. 874. No. 875. No. 876. No. 877. No. 878. No. 879. No. 880. No. 881. No. 882. No. 883. No. 884. No. 885. No. 886. No. 887. No. 888. No. 889. No. 890. No. 891. No. 892. No. 893. No. 894. No. 895. No. 896. No. 897. No. 898. No. 899. No. 900. No. 901. No. 902. No. 903. No. 904. No. 905. No. 906. No. 907. No. 908. No. 909. No. 910. No. 911. No. 912. No. 913. No. 914. No. 915. No. 916. No. 917. No. 918. No. 919. No. 920. No. 921. No. 922. No. 923. No. 924. No. 925. No. 926. No. 927. No. 928. No. 929. No. 930. No. 931. No. 932. No. 933. No. 934. No. 935. No. 936. No. 937. No. 938. No. 939. No. 940. No. 941. No. 942. No. 943. No. 944. No. 945. No. 946. No. 947. No. 948. No. 949. No. 950. No. 951. No. 952. No. 953. No. 954. No. 955. No. 956. No. 957. No. 958. No. 959. No. 960. No. 961. No. 962. No. 963. No. 964. No. 965. No. 966. No. 967. No. 968. No. 969. No. 970. No. 971. No. 972. No. 973. No. 974. No. 975. No. 976. No. 977. No. 978. No. 979. No. 980. No. 981. No. 982. No. 983. No. 984. No. 985. No. 986. No. 987. No. 988. No. 989. No. 990. No. 991. No. 992. No. 993. No. 994. No. 995. No. 996. No. 997. No. 998. No. 999. No. 1000.

# HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 8th to 14th September, 1914.

Day of Week	Days of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H'kong. Mean Time	Height	H'kong. Mean Time	Height
Tues.	8	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		11 19	5 9	5 4	2 5
Wed.	9	11 7	6 0	5 18	2 8
		11 48	5 3	5 47	2 6
Thurs.	10	11 26	6 1	5 38	3 2
		11 55	5 4	5 37	2 8
Fri.	11	11 53	6 2	5 50	3 6
		1 21	4 2	7 41	3 0
Satur.	12	0 31	6 3	9 30	3 1
		No infer.	high	nor low	water
Sun.	13	1 26	6 3	11 6	2 8
		No infer.	high	nor low	water
Mon.	14	2 42	6 4	0 12	2 3
		No infer.	high	nor low	water

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NEW AND UP-TO-DATE  
PLANS OF THE SI-KIANG  
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Giving all the Important Towns on route  
from CANTON to WUCHOW.  
Hong Kong, 5th April, 1913.

## A DEMOCRATIC ARMY. AMERICA'S NEW MILITARY REGULATIONS.

In view of the various suggestions that are put forward from time to time to introduce a more democratic spirit into the British Army, it is useful to glance at the provisions of the new Volunteer Army Act of America, and consider how far they would be susceptible of adoption to the military needs of Britain.

Now that the new Volunteer Army Act has got through Congress the United States is in a position to call for volunteers at times of emergency, so that the militia, a body of more or less well-trained men, can now be summoned for service out of the country. What is, perhaps, more important is the fact that the Act takes the nomination of officers out of the hands of Governors of States, and places it in the safer custody of the President. That removes the whole matter out of the political field. And those who know tell me that it is the best feature of this latest development in the making of the American army.

Formally the measure was entitled: "An Act to provide for the Raising of Volunteer Forces of the United States in Time of Actual or Threatened War." Briefly, as already indicated, it gives the President of the United States, with sanction of Congress, power to call for any number of volunteers, and to place them on exactly the same footing as other enlisted men in all respects except one. The Act compels dismissal from the regular force as soon after proclamation of peace as is humanly possible.

When it is remembered that the United States has no reserve force, as it is operated in Europe, and that the law limits the standing army to 100,000, it will at once be seen how important the new powers are to the nation.

THE STANDING ARMY.

In theory, of course, compulsory service for all male adults between 18 and 45 should provide an army sufficient to satisfy the most aggressive and ambitious nation in the whole world; but the American people, being a peaceful and kindly folk in the main, have allowed the intention of the law to remain unfulfilled in fact. So that while on paper there are 16,127,000 "Organised and Unorganised Militia" known to the official records, less than the odd thousands are actually available for immediate service, with little training.

The enlisted, or regular, army stands at something less than 85,000, of whom nearly one half are employed on coast defence and other duties, or in the Philippines and other dependencies; probably 50,000 would be the uttermost muster possible for the country at a moment's call. Apparently it is anticipated that the new Act will be put into operation immediately, if a forward movement is determined on in Mexico.

It will interest Europeans to read something of the democratic methods by which the army of this great country is offered. Indeed, it may be that Great Britain will get some light upon the demoralising of her own army in a review of the American system.

Briefly, there are three methods by which a man can obtain a commission; but there is no way in which he can be smuggled in solely by reason of his wealth or social position. If there should prove to have been an unwise exercise of the President's prerogative of limited selections in a number of cases, they are so few as merely to prove the usually wise choice made.

Primarily, enlistment in the commissioned ranks is from the Military Academy, and I am assured that it is almost impossible for a cadet to "fake" a pass at West Point, for instance.

This academy is to the American army what Sandhurst is to the Army of King George. There are differences, all in favour of West Point, but on the whole they are analogous institutions.

THE WEST POINT SYSTEM.

And West Point knows nothing of wealthy and poor, as such. Every youngster is proved worthy before he can get there. When he succeeds, the nation provides for his needs for six years and pays him enough to keep him out of debt—between £140 and £150 a year. But that is not the beginning of democracy. It is only the final factor in a chain of educational and professional equality based upon the principle of equal opportunity for every young citizen which prevails in the public education system.

In addition to the admissions from the Military Academy, a Senator, Congressional district, and Territory may have one cadet at the Academy, the District of Columbia having two, and Porto Rico, Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippines sharing in the privilege.

It might at first seem that such a system was open to political use or abuse. But notice is to be given that the appointments are about to be made, and any youngster who has sufficient grit to face a pretty stiff examination in "useful" as distinguished from ornamental subjects may enter, and takes an equal chance.

Promotion from the ranks proceeds on the same lines. From time to time examinations are held, and every man serving has the right to proffer himself for the test. Of course the number of acceptances is limited, not by the number of passes, but by the number of vacancies at the time available.

A PROFESSIONAL FORCE.

It is only since the Spanish war that Americans, as a whole, have come to realise that they have to be prepared to take their place among the fighting nations of the world if they are to have their due weight in the preservation of peace. Even so recently as during the lifetime of the Taft Administration the Bill which has just passed both Houses, accepting the principle of voluntary service in time of need, was refused adoption. And in the same Administration the then Secretary of State for War had to warn the country that he had not ammunition for one first-class engagement of the importance of those of the Japanese war with Russia. Probably that has been largely corrected, but the recent urgent order for large completions of shell manu-

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facture indicate that, having provided necessary reserves for the coast defence forts for the Panama zone and other important strategic points, Mr. Garrison finds himself with too small a margin for safety.

Moreover, it is only recently that reorganisation has brought the scattered units into something approaching the organisation necessary to give officers and men practice in tactics and operation as army corps, divisions, and brigades. All these are necessary if the army is to be ready for emergency, and all mean large increase in expenditure. Already the "burden of armaments" is approaching a point at which it is grievous to be borne, although there are a hundred millions of population to bear it. For the current financial year the total appropriation is £18,853,000, leaving to be provided for the cost of fortifications, Military Academy, and other items.

Approximately, there is not much difference in the conditions of service between America and Great Britain. The men enlist for seven years, and serve four in the ranks. Some are permitted to re-enlist, and a few go on from period to period, being retained for special efficiency, and retiring after 30 years with a pension of 75 per cent. of the pay received at the expiration of their time, plus any allowances they may have been receiving. The rate of pay for privates ranges from 2s. to 3s. 6d. And even when the enormous higher price of most things that are "necessaries" to a soldier is taken into account, I imagine the American rank and file are better off than in England.—E.

## THE DRAIN OF LABOUR FROM INDIA.

While other parts of the world are drawing their supply of labour from India, Indian industries are starving for want of labour. Indian labourers are leaving in increasing numbers. Time was when the Hindus were opposed, on religious grounds, to undertaking voyages. Crossing the *Kalapani* involved the loss of status socially. Among the orthodox Hindus there is still a feeling against voyages. Only recently there was a fierce controversy between two sections of the Bhatia community in Bombay on the subject and it eventually resulted in a split. Indications are not wanting, however, that the orthodox Hindus are fast losing their hold over their compatriots.

During the past few years, the number of Indians leaving India in search of work abroad has been increasing, and while the new regulations in regard to South Africa have been successful in checking Indian emigrants, there has been a steady increase in the number of Indians going to Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. Some interesting statistics relating to the number of persons who left Indian ports in "native passenger ships" have only recently been published by the Director of Statistics which show that the religious objection to voyages does not exercise the same influence over the minds of the Hindus as in days gone by. The total number of Indian passengers, other than emigrants and pilgrims, who travelled by sea in 1912-13 was 2,593,996, while in 1899-1900, it was 1,315,223. These figures include passengers going on long voyages which, according to law, mean that the ship was continuously out of port for one hundred and twenty hours or more, and also those going on short voyages where the ship was not out of port for one hundred and twenty hours. Among the Indians undertaking voyages to places beyond India in 1912-13 were many who went as far afield as Bombay, Zanzibar, the Persian Gulf, the Straits Settlements and Amoy.

Of the total number of passengers (namely, 2,400,310) carried annually in the last five years, 97.5 per cent., or nearly 2.4 millions, on an average, were carried on short voyages and the remainder (6,806), or 2.5 per cent., on long voyages. About 12 per cent. of the passengers voyaged to ports out of India, that is approximately 290,000 on an average left India annually, and over 2 millions or 88 per cent. moved within the limits of Indian waters.

These figures are of interest both to the employers of labour in India and to others who are now studying the wider Imperial question of Indian emigration. To the planters in India, they show that while the tea and other industries here have not sufficient labour, other parts of the world are receiving a steady supply of labour from India. The Straits Settlements

attract a large number of emigrants every year. The number of Indians who left Calcutta for Penang shows the steady drain of labour from India. In 1910-11, the number of emigrants bound for Penang was 3,433. In 1911-12, it had increased to 5,592 and in 1912-13, the number was 5,548. The figures for Singapore are also interesting. In 1910-11, 3,150 Indians proceeded to Singapore; in 1911-12, 3,308; and in 1912-13, 3,053. When one also takes into account that no less than 177,000 persons left Madras for employment on the tea plantations in Ceylon, the injustice to the tea planters in Assam of barring to them fields of recruitment of labour in India becomes apparent. The conditions of labour in the Straits Settlements or Ceylon could not be so different from those in Assam as to make the Straits or Ceylon a cooler paradise and to make Assam a cooler grave. As a matter of fact, judging from the large contingents of Indian labourers and artisans who have themselves willing to leave the Straits Settlements at the bidding of agitators to seek "fresh fields and pastures new" in Canada, and incidentally to create an immigration problem for the Canadian authorities, the conditions of labour in the Straits could not be so idyllic as some would have us believe. In connection with the emigration of Indians to Canada, it may be pointed out that according to the Director of Statistics, 3,380 Indians left for Hongkong in 1910-1911—the year of the opening of the Canadian immigration campaign in India—1,112 in 1911-1912, and 741 in 1912-1913. A large proportion of these emigrants were evidently bound for Canada, and it is also probable that among the thousands of Indians going to the Straits Settlements there were many who eventually intended taking ship at Penang or Singapore for Canada.

The statistics conclusively show that the old dread of the *Kalapani*



## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS.

CHONGSHING, British str., 1,080, Liddell, 6th September—Swatow 6th September, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co. HUE, French str., 742, Cornelissen, 7th September—Haiphong 4th September, General—A. R. Marty. KAMO MARU, Japanese str., 5,286, Shimizu, 7th September—Shanghai 4th September, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha. KWONGSANG, British str., 1,246, Richard, 7th September—Swatow 6th September, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co. MAUSANG, British str., 1,574, R. A. Matthews, 6th September—Saigon 1st September, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co. SABINE RICKMEIS, Dutch str., 573, Schermermann, 6th September—Swatow 3th September, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co. TANKANG, British str., 693, W. McClun, 6th September—Choofo 31st August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Kwonggang*, from Swatow, Mr. Potts and Mr. Madson.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at Manila on the 5th September, at 9 a.m., and is expected to sail from that port on the 9th September, p.m., and will arrive at Hongkong on the 11th September, a.m.

## THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The A.O. Line str. *Taiyuan* left Sydney on the 26th August for Hongkong via Thursday Island, Zamboanga, and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 18th September.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. str. *Eastern*, from Sydney, etc., left Port Darwin for this port (via Timor and Manila) on the 2nd September, and may be expected to arrive here on the 14th September.

The Ben Line str. *Benarich*, from Antwerp, Middlesbrough, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 7th September, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 13th September.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

## REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALACCA COAST.)

## PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK. E.S. "SAINT ROBERT" On or about 8th Sept.

For Freight and further information, apply to—DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1095]

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

## THE Steamship.

"SARDINIA," Captain J. T. Jeffery, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 12th September, 1914, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "Mondra" from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed by Bombay and transhipped to the s.s. "PERSIA," due in London on the 23rd October, 1914.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914. [1]

## INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR SHANGHAI via Sw. tow & Pochow  
 SHANGHAI ... Tuesday, 5th Sept., Noon.  
 SHANGHAI ... Wednesday, 9th Sept., Noon.  
 SHANGHAI ... Thursday, 10th Sept., D'light.  
 SHANGHAI KOBE AND MOJI ... Thursday, 10th Sept., D'light.  
 SHANGHAI ... Thursday, 10th Sept., 3 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ... Thursday, 10th Sept., 2 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ... Saturday, 12th Sept., 2 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ... Saturday, 12th Sept., 2 p.m.  
 SHANGHAI ... Tuesday, 15th Sept., Noon.  
 SHANGHAI ... Saturday, 19th Sept., 2 p.m.

## RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMANG," and "LAHANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Koto (United States) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "KUTSANG," "NAMANG," and "LAHANG" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yuse, Choofo, T'sin, Hain, W'ed, T'ian, N'ow, etc.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Koda, Labad, Din, Simpona, Tawao, Ukan, etc.

Telephone No. 415, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

## SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & REG	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLD TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, etc.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	R. P. Stevenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 9th inst.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
MARSHALLS, LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, etc.	KAMO MARU	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MARSHALLS via SAIGON, S'PORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	CORDELLIER	Frech. str.	—	S. Wada	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	About 14th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SHANTON via KEELUNG, S'hai, etc.	YOKOHAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	N. Kobayashi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & P'land	MERIONETHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	K. Hori	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, etc.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Bailey	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., & TACOMA via KEELUNG & JAPAN	CHIRASO MARU	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSSEN KAISHA	On 1st Oct., at 4 P.M.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	ST. ROBERT	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	About 8th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, etc.	EXPRESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 16th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, etc.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. J. Hall	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, S'hai & JAPAN, etc.	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 1 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, etc.	OTO	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OTO	On 30th Oct.
SEIKIANG, PEKING & CHINA PORTS via JAPAN	OTO	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OTO	On 30th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
JAPAN	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JATA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
Kobe & YOKOHAMA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at D'light.
Kobe	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Jap. str.	—	A. J. Hall	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
TIENSIN	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, via SWATOW FOCHOW	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 11th inst.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst., a.m.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 12th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst., at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 31st inst.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Oct.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 15th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 7th at 11.30 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly in the Philippines and over N. China. It is also recovering on the east and south coasts of China after the passage of the typhoon.

The typhoon passed close at Taihoi early yesterday afternoon on a westerly track, and entered the continental to the south of Foochow late last night. It is shown this morning as a depression to the north of Amoy, filling up.

No returns from Japan.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT. FORECAST.  
 \* Hongkong & Neighbourhood  
 Formosa Channel ... South winds, moderate.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooka ... The same as Hongkong and Lamooka. No. 1.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... The same as Hongkong and Hainan. No. 1.  
 \* W. to S.W. winds, light to moderate; fine at first, showery later.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

7th SEPTEMBER 1914, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperatures.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Choofo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	29.50	75	80	—	—	—	—
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.70	78	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.65	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.60	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.55	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.50	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.45	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.40	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.35	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.30	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.25	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.20	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.15	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.10	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.05	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	29.00	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.95	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.90	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.85	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.80	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.75	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.70	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.65	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.60	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.55	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.50	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.45	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.40	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.35	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.30	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.25	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.20	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.15	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.10	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.05	80	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	28.00	80	—	—	—	—	—

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of the air with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF SKY, in blue sky, a detached cloud, a drizzling rain, fog, a gloom, a hail, lightning, a overcast, a passing shower, a equal, a rain, a snow, a thunder, a visibility, a wind (wst).

7 RAIS in inches, tenths and hundredths.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 7th

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.55	29.54	29.54
Temperature	89	81	80
Humidity	62	70	57
Wind Direction	West	NW	West
Force	3	3	3
Weather	b	c	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 6th ... 90

Lowest open air Temperature on 6th ... 79

## ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE, 1914. With INDEX. Price 7.50.

On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1914.

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# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.	SOCOTRA Capt. R. P. Stevenson	About 9th Sept.	Freight only.
SHANGHAI	SALSETTE Capt. A. F. Vane, R.N.R.	About 11th Sept.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via USUAL PORTS or CALL	SARDINIA Capt. J. T. Jeffery	Noon 12th Sept.	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	CANDIA Capt. R. E. (ed)	About 20th Sept.	Freight only.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.  
Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS are informed that the P. & O. Company's Vessels are insured under The British Government National Insurance Scheme and they can effect War Risk Insurance on individual shipments with The National Insurance Committee, London, through their representatives there.  
The production of a Marine Risk Policy is not immediately necessary.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1914

# CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HONGKONG	"KWANGSE"	On 8th Sept. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 8th Sept. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 8th Sept. 4 P.M.
HOIHOW, FAKHOI and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Sept. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"KANGCHOW"	On 10th Sept. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 15th Sept. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 17th Sept. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "BANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN."

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "SHAOSING" and the S.S. "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," and "YINGKOW," having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 5th September, 1914

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

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# THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA  
via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS ...	...	On 25th Sept. 10 A.M.
EASTERN ...	14th Sept.	On 9th Oct. 10 A.M.
ALDENHAM ...	3rd Oct.	On 30th Oct. 10 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.  
For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,  
AGENTS

# BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals  
taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 1st September, 1914.

AGENTS.

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# DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW  
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 8th Sept. at 11 A.M.
"HAIYAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept. at 11 A.M.

\* The s.s. "Haiding" calling at Swatow for Passenger only.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. at 11 A.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	SUNDAY, 13th Sept. at 10 A.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

# TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,  
JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	20th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots from Nagasaki	6th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 20th Oct.

\* Via Manila omitting Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £68.

## SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

NAGASAKI	¥120.
KOBE	¥135.
YOKOHAMA	¥150.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

## SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO,  
SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—14 knots	Saturday, 3rd October.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

S. MORIMOTO, AGENT,  
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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# OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(Subject to ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

FOR SEATTLE AND TACOMA via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI,  
KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU"	N. Kobayashi	WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept. at 4 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU"	K. Hori	THURSDAY, 1st Oct. at 4 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM  
PENANG and COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON MARU"	T. Miyata	SUNDAY, 20th Sept. A.M.

FOR FOOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KALJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	FRIDAY, 11th Sept. at 2 P.M.

FOR TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Takahashi	SUNDAY, 13th Sept. at Noon.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Murakami	...

FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.

These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Seon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,

MANAGER,  
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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# INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG:	FROM COLOMBO:
26th Sept.	17th Oct.
"KATHIAWAR"	...

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

# ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: "SALAMIS" 25th Oct.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS

FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

MANAGING AGENTS.

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# NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	\$ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sept. at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	\$ KASHIMA MARU Capt. M. Yagi	20,000	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ YOKOHAMA MARU Capt. S. Wada	12,500	TUESDAY, 8th Sept. at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ AWA MARU Capt. T. Hori	12,500	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	\$ TANGO MARU Capt. Sekino	9,600	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept. at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. H. Takeda	9,800	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct. at Noon.
KOBE	\$ KAWACHI MARU Capt. Nakamura	12,500	MONDAY, 21st Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ RANGOON MARU Capt. Kamachi	12,500	MONDAY, 14th Sept.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ PENANG MARU Capt. Murazumi	12,500	SATURDAY, 19th Sept.
	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. Jushikawa	12,000	SATURDAY, 12th Sept.
	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. R. Takeda	9,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Sept. at 5 P.M.
	\$ KAGA MARU Capt. G. Tabata	16,000	FRIDAY, 11th Sept. at Daylight.

Equipped with New System of Wireless Telegraphy.

NOTICE—"Kumano Maru," "Kamatsura Maru" and "Hakata Maru" have been withdrawn from their Lines and not been replaced by substitutes.

## REDUCED SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st and 2nd Class), available for 3 Months, Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th September, 1913.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st Class ...	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd " ...	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling Ports in Japan.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, etc., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[8-9-11]

# PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer "ORIENTAL" leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Leave MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON (1 day later)
p.m. Thurs.	COLOMBO.	6 p.m. Tues.	Noon Satur.		Saturday	Friday
Sept. 3	SARDINIA	Sept. 8	Sept. 12	MOREA	Oct. 10	Oct. 16
Sept. 17	SALSETTE	Sept. 22	Sept. 26	MAJOJA	Oct. 23	Oct. 29
Oct. 1	ORIENTAL	Oct. 6	Oct. 10	MOOLTAN	Nov. 6	Nov. 12
Oct. 15	MALTA	Oct. 20	Oct. 24	MOLDAVIA	Nov. 20	Nov. 25
Oct. 29	ARCADIA	Nov. 3	Nov. 7	KHYBER	Dec. 4	Dec. 10

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles on Friday, and London on the following Friday. Arrangements are also being made whereby passengers by the P. & O. Special Train from Marseilles can now arrive in London at 3.25 p.m. on Saturdays.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon	3rd Saloon	Accommodation	Single	Return
LONDON	£55.	£39.	£24.	£20.	£87.	£129.
MARSEILLES	£51.	£35.	£22.	£18.	£81.	£121.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave YAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at M'SHILLS	Due at LONDON
NAMUR	Sept. 29	Oct. 8	Oct. 14	Oct. 20	Nov. 18	Nov. 22
NELLORE	Nov. 10	Nov. 19	Nov. 25	Dec. 1	Dec. 23	Jan. 8
SICILIA	Nov. 24	Dec. 3	Dec. 9	Dec. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 22
NAGOYA	Dec. 8	Dec. 17	Dec. 25	Dec. 29	Jan. 25	Feb. 3

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st Saloon £50 Single. 2nd Saloon £35 Single. £52 Return.

FARES TO MARSEILLES:

1st Saloon £46 Single. 2nd Saloon £33 Single.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy

THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,

SUPERINTENDENT.

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